

LABOR CLARION

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ORGANIZED LABOR ANNOUNCES ATTITUDE

Belief in Innocence of Mooney and Billings Reiterated by Labor Council

Reiterating belief in the innocence of Thomas J. Mooney and Warren K. Billings of the crime of murder in connection with the "Preparedness Day" bombing in 1916, declaring its intention to continue by all honorable means to secure their vindication and restoration to liberty, and renewing its application to the governor of California for an "immediate and unconditional pardon for Thomas J. Mooney," the San Francisco Labor Council went on record last Friday night in a carefully prepared preamble and resolutions which left no doubt as to the attitude of organized labor in San Francisco with relation to this famous case. The resolutions were adopted by almost unanimous vote after a debate which held the keenest interest of the unusually large meeting for upward of an hour.

The action of the Council was brought about through consideration of resolutions introduced by delegates of the Waiters' Union, demanding the "unconditional pardon of both Thomas J. Mooney and Warren K. Billings." These resolutions were referred to the law and legislative committee and during their consideration the report of the Wickersham commission was made public. In this report the legal aspect of the case in respect to Billings was again brought to public notice. It showed that the legal method of gaining Billings' release was by amending the constitution of the State of California to allow the right to a new trial in a criminal case upon the discovery of new evidence.

In the meantime Delegate Ellisberg of the Ornamental Plasterers' Union, who is chairman of the Molders' Mooney Defense Committee, introduced other resolutions which covered the same grounds as those of the committee report.

COMMITTEE REPORT INTRODUCED

Upon the report of the committee being read, Delegate Ellisberg moved the adoption of his resolutions in preference to those recommended by the committee. A further motion was made to substitute the resolutions reported by the law and legislative committee. In an argument in which he imputed political crookedness as the reason for the continued incarceration of the two men he attacked the committee report from many angles, familiar to those who have followed the activities of the Mooney defense.

Other delegates took up the gauntlet, and in spite of the positive views expressed on both sides of the question but one incident with a tinge of sensationalism occurred. This was when a delegate said that the activities of Mooney's supporters led him to suspect at times that they did not want Mooney released. He inferred that the radicals were using the famous case as a means of propaganda, and that the pardon or parole of Mooney would deprive them of their main talking point.

Delegate Theodore Johnson, for the executive committee, went into the history of the case and spoke of the legal aspect, especially relating to Billings. He gave his hearers a clear-cut outline of the steps to be followed, and intimated that the mere demand for an impossible action would not further the cause of the imprisoned men.

PAUL SCHARRENBURG CLOSES DEBATE

Referring at length to the remarks of Delegate Ellisberg, and impressing upon his hearers that the methods adopted by the friends of Mooney in vilifying everyone who did not agree with the program outlined by them, were not calculated to

further the liberation of the prisoners, Paul Scharrenberg, secretary of the State Federation of Labor, discussed the resolutions at length. Although, he said, he had been the victim of abuse by Mooney and his friends, he had not let that influence him, and would continue to interest himself in the cause of the prisoners. But he wanted to aid Billings as well as Mooney, and did not believe that a committee appointed by and responsible only to Mooney was the logical agency by which to secure the rights of Billings. He thought that if organized labor was to be called upon for support it should be through the body which represents all organized labor in the State of California—the State Federation of Labor. Handled by that body, proper reports would be made in reference to the case, and all interested would be kept informed of its activities. The speaker showed that the resolutions presented by the committee covered every point made in the opposing resolutions, but differed only in the methods proposed.

He called the attention of the delegates to the efforts of the radicals to engender strikes and boycotts of California products ostensibly in the interest of Mooney's release, and inquired how such programs could possibly benefit Mooney. "What benefit would accrue to Mooney through the boycott of the products by which the workers of California earn their livelihood?" he asked, "and how is Mooney going to profit from the sufferings of men, women and children deprived of their livelihood through strikes, general or otherwise?"

RAISING FOREIGN ANTAGONISMS

The radical propaganda distributed in foreign lands against the products of California was a serious matter. It could not be of the slightest benefit to Mooney, and if successful would injure Mooney's friends as well as his opponents. Organized labor would continue to be the proper authority to exercise supervision over strikes and boycotts in which organized labor was expected to participate.

The matter of funds was gone into. Delegate Scharrenberg said that upward of \$50,000 had been raised in Mooney's behalf in the last two years. Prior to that time no reports had been made public. He could not understand why any funds were needed for the purpose of securing executive clemency for an innocent man. He cited the case of a member of organized labor who secured his release through the efforts of his fellow union men, after being incarcerated for ten years, and the only expense incurred was the cost of the publication of his notice of intention to apply for pardon.

At the conclusion of Delegate Scharrenberg's remarks the resolutions were put to a vote, and carried by an overwhelming majority.

THE RESOLUTIONS AS ADOPTED

Whereas, The Mooney and Billings cases and convictions for murder growing out of the Preparedness Parade, at San Francisco, Calif., July 22, 1916, after fifteen years of controversy, sensational developments and endeavors to secure pardons and vindication for these defendants, are still pending before the governor and the people of California, with no immediate prospects of a satisfactory solution of the legal problems involved; and

Whereas, Popular prejudice against Mooney and Billings has been aggravated by what we deem legalistic and unsound opinions of the majority of the judges of the California Supreme Court, and in no less degree by the impassioned and ill-advised propaganda issued by Tom Mooney and others claiming to be his partisans; and

Whereas, It is clear that the question of vindication of Mooney and Billings is essentially a California problem, and that the organized labor movement of California owes a duty to take a part in the solution of that problem; it is also clear that organized labor, as represented by responsible labor bodies and officials, at no time has sanctioned or approved appeals made in behalf of these men advocating general strikes, boycotts of California products, or denunciations of governments, institutions and individuals; and

Whereas, In view of most recent developments, at the hearings in the Billings case before the members of the State Supreme Court, and from the report of the Wickersham Commission, it is made obvious and plain that complete and full vindications and pardons for these two men are not likely to be had under our law and pardoning procedure as now constituted and circumscribed, and that therefore it will be necessary to start and conduct a general movement to make the necessary changes in the laws of California affecting these and similar cases; and

Whereas, Notwithstanding all the confusion, mistakes and wrongs endured in connection with these cases, there appears nevertheless a grave duty on the part of all Californians, irrespective of political, economic or social conditions or creed, to do all within their power to render full justice to these men; therefore be it

Resolved, First: That we reiterate our belief in the innocence of Thomas J. Mooney and Warren K. Billings of the crime for which they have been convicted and suffered imprisonment.

Second: That we shall continue by all honorable and lawful means to secure their vindication and restoration to liberty, and hereby renew our application to the Governor of California for an immediate and unconditional pardon of Thomas J. Mooney.

Third: That we shall support and endeavor to have enacted such changes in the criminal law and procedure of this state, including the administration of pardons, as will remedy the defects and omissions brought to light through the circumstances and revelations of these cases.

Fourth: That we deem the Executive Council of the California State Federation of Labor to be the properly qualified representatives of the organized labor movement of California to carry out the intent and purposes of this resolution.

Fifth: That, to prevent indiscriminate appeals and collections of funds that may be needed to carry out the foregoing objects, every such financial appeal should first receive the sanction of the Executive Council of the California State Federation of Labor. And be it further

Resolved, That the delegates of the San Francisco Labor Council be and are hereby directed to submit this resolution for adoption by the coming convention of the California State Federation of Labor, to assemble at Santa Barbara, September 14, 1931.

PROTEST CONDITIONS AT HOOVER DAM

The Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor has filed a protest against wages and working conditions on the Hoover Dam project with Secretary of Labor Doak.

This action was taken in response to a statement from the Las Vegas, Nev., Central Trades Council, which appealed to the Federation for help in ameliorating working and living conditions at the dam site.

"The Central Labor Union at Las Vegas has informed the Council regarding the unsatisfactory wage and working conditions imposed upon laboring people employed in the construction of Boulder Dam by the management of Six Companies, which was awarded the contract," the Executive Council said in explaining its protest to Secretary Doak.

"Many of the men employed upon the Boulder Dam project are members of the American Federation of Labor. It is for this reason, supplemented by humane considerations, that the Las Vegas Central Labor Union has appealed to the Executive Council.

"The officers of the central trade body advised the Council that the Six Companies had established a wage scale of their own, which is far below the uniform wage scales prevailing throughout the entire western country.

"They state that the working scale established by the Six Companies is \$1 per day less than the Nevada scale for laborers and \$2.40 less than that prevailing for carpenters.

"Through the efforts of organized labor in Nevada the Six Companies a short time ago were compelled to increase the pay of common laborers from \$3.50 to \$4 a day.

"The Las Vegas Central Trades Council called attention to the distressing conditions due to the

excessive heat under which the men are compelled to work in dangerous places and at dangerous callings. This intense heat makes living conditions almost unbearable.

"Notwithstanding all of these unfavorable conditions, it is represented that the Six Companies are forcing wage payments down to a level far below the prevailing rate paid in the western country.

"This is a huge government project. It was authorized by act of Congress. Certainly the government, which is the people of the United States, does not wish or expect that such a great government enterprise should be launched and completed by working people at a wage rate which does not guarantee a decent living and under working conditions which are unsatisfactory."

AMERICAN LEGION CONVENTION

The trek from every city and hamlet in California to the thirteenth annual convention of the California department of the American Legion at Long Beach, August 31, began this week. The convention will actually be four conventions in one, as the American Legion Auxiliary, the 40 Hommes et 8 Chevaux and the Huit Chapeaux et Quarente Femmes will hold their annual sessions at the same time. General Hunter Liggett will be grand marshal of the parade and Captain James W. Hanbery, chief of staff. In the reviewing stand will be a large number of distinguished guests and army and navy officers. The national commander of the Legion also will be present.

HENRY REDUCES WAGES

The Ford tractor plant at Cork, Ireland, recently announced that it had been forced to make a downward revision of salaries because of lack of tractor orders.

RUSSIA OFFERS JOBS

Jobs for 10,000 American railroad men are offered by the Russian government, which is modernizing its 50,000-mile system—the world's largest rail system under unified control—according to John Austin in September "Railroad Man's Magazine."

"Applications are being received at the rate of 200 a day," says G. D. Ulanov-Ginoviev, head of the People's Commissariat for Transportation, U. S. S. R., with offices at 245 Fifth avenue, New York City. More than 250 Americans have already gone over. Wages offered are said to be the standard American scale, but living conditions are inferior and Russian railroading is scarcely out of the pioneer stage. Mr. Austin also warns of difficulty in exchanging rubles for dollars.

The U. S. S. R. railroad system has about 1,400,000 employees. Its budget allots \$3,500,000,000 for modernization under the "five-year plan," based on recommendations made by Ralph Budd, president of the Great Northern Railway, St. Paul, Minn., who inspected the Soviet lines a year ago. Asked about opportunities for Americans in Russia, Mr. Budd said:

"Some men go there and seem to get along reasonably well; others are greatly dissatisfied. I believe the only way for those contemplating such employment is to make application and base their decision and action on the negotiations and terms which they are able to make with the representatives of the Russian railways."

REPARATIONS REVISION URGED

The Wiggan committee of bankers of ten leading nations, appointed to investigate Germany's financial condition, announced on August 19 that European political disputes would have to be straightened out and revision of Germany's reparation payments made.

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By the SAN FRANCISCO LABOR COUNCIL and
BUILDING TRADES COUNCIL

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FEDERATION INDORSES WORLD COURT

The Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor, at its quarterly meeting in Atlantic City, approved the adherence of the United States to the World Court.

The text of the Council's statement announcing its action follows:

"The proposal that the United States accept membership in the World Court, in accordance with the Root formula, was approved by the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor. An examination of the protocols led the council to the conclusion that the interests of the United States are adequately protected.

"It is the opinion, therefore, of the Executive Council that the Senate of the United States would serve the causes of international peace and goodwill by giving prompt approval to the recommendations made by the President during the close of the last session of Congress, which provide for adherence to the World Court.

Always Favored Co-operation

"The American Federation of Labor has always given support to constructive proposals for the advancement of international co-operation in the settlement of disputes affecting international relations. It is the opinion of the American Federation of Labor that the cause of world peace and international understanding can be very greatly promoted through the acceptance of membership in the World Court by the United States.

"So long as the interests of the United States are adequately safeguarded and so long as guarantees are given that there will be no interference in purely domestic questions, the American Federation of Labor believes that the United States should take its place with other nations in advancing the cause of world peace through the settlement of questions which require judicial examination and action.

"It will be the purpose and policy of the American Federation of Labor to support the proposal submitted by the President of the United States which provides for the entry of the United States into World Court membership. We shall call upon our friends in the United States Senate to vote for ratification of the proposed agreement."

Green Explains Position

"Heretofore we have approved of the general principle of the World Court, because of a preference for judicial settlements rather than war," said William Green, president of the Federation, in announcing the Council's decision. "We did not approve however, of compulsory settlements. That seemed to be the European idea.

"Our idea about the World Court is in keeping with our traditional position about arbitration in general. We are in favor of arbitration of matters which can be arbitrated, but do not believe in compulsory arbitration of all matters. That was why we waited until this point was made clear.

"Our approval of the World Court now is based on our understanding that the Root formula binds the United States to submit to the World Court for judicial settlement only those questions which we feel should be judicially determined.

"The provision which determined our approval requires the court to give the United States notice in advance of the consideration of an advisory opinion in any case that seemed to affect the interests of the United States so that we could determine first whether or not it was something which should come before the court, and could withdraw without prejudice, from all connection with the court if the case was thereafter brought before it against our wishes."

FINGERPRINTING CONDEMNED

The new requirement that all applicants for positions under the federal civil service be fingerprinted has been emphatically condemned by the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor.

UNEMPLOYMENT HEARINGS

Hearings of the United States Senate select committee on unemployment insurance, originally planned for a number of industrial centers throughout the country, will be held exclusively in Washington beginning some time after September 1. Senator Hebert, chairman of the committee, recently returned from Europe, where he made a study of unemployment insurance in England, Germany and Italy.

PRESBYTERIANS AND UNEMPLOYMENT

Rev. Dr. John McDowell, secretary of the committee on social and industrial relations of the Presbyterian Board of National Missions, has sent a letter to 293 presbyteries requesting each to consider, at its fall meeting, the appointment of a committee on unemployment. The committee admits the existence of "grave maladjustments in business and industry, with results in poverty, insecurity, low standards of living and conflicts." It expressed the hope that by enlisting groups throughout the church in a concerted study of unemployment there would be developed a constantly expanding body of information which "eventually will find expression in an effort to establish a more Christian social order." The committee will hold conferences on unemployment in several of the nation's industrial centers and submit its final report to the general assembly at Denver, Colo., in May, 1932.

PEN PICTURE OF HOOVER DAM

Get the picture: A canyon—almost 1000 feet deep, preyed over by desert winds—rays of burning intensity—heat, height, all demanding the greatest safeguards. Bonding companies estimate 200 men will lose their lives on this project the first year. What an awful toll! The labor turnover is tremendous—and will reach more than 100 per cent each month. The place is greatly overcrowded with hungry men. Thousands are stranded and destitute. What rotten conditions for an American government to be responsible for!

Most editorials and stories about present conditions contain one long string of blah—well written, well gotten up—but blah just the same. Self-elected publicity men seem to refuse to get down to raw issues, down to the roots.

Fear seems to grip editors on almost every hand. No corns must be stepped on. Big business must not be offended. Reporters must play safe. Reading must be soft, soothing, easy-to-take. It must be nicely dressed with sweet nothings.—H. H. Broach in Electrical Workers' "Journal."

SILK WORKERS' STRIKE

The strike of the Paterson, N. J., silk workers identified with the United Textile Workers of America was indorsed by the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor at its quarterly meeting in Atlantic City.

The cause for the strike was laid before the Council by a delegation of the union strikers, who explained that the communists in Paterson were attempting to capitalize the situation, although 90 per cent of the strikers were connected with the United Textile Workers' Union.

"The Executive Council assured the committee from Paterson that it recognized the strike as bona fide, participated in by the international union affiliated with the American Federation of Labor and directed by the proper officers," declared William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, in making public the Council's position.

"The Council further assured the committee that it was deeply interested in the success of the Paterson textile strike and was in complete sympathy with the demands of the United Textile Workers for the recognition of their union, for improved conditions of employment and the restoration of wage scales sufficient to guarantee the silk workers an American standard of living.

"The Council regarded the action of the textile employers in Paterson as a violation of the pledge which employers throughout the nation made to President Hoover in 1929 to preserve the wage standards. The Paterson textile manufacturers may not have participated directly in that conference in Washington in 1929, but the employers who were there recognized the general policy of maintaining wages."

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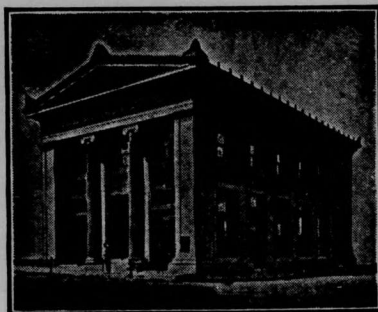
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INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS

(From the August Bulletin of Will J. French, Chief of the California Department.)

Several cases of sickness at Mocho Camp of the Hetch Hetchy system, alleged to have been caused by food poisoning, necessitated several trips to Livermore. Every safeguard possible to prevent further outbreaks are being effected by the officials of the City and County of San Francisco, such as analyzing drinking water, providing impervious water containers, selected food for underground meals, sterilizing food containers and dishes, and more comfortable places to serve meals beneath the surface.

* * *

Numerous complaints from persons employed in labor camps were investigated by the Division of Immigration and Housing during July. Wage reductions, both in piece-work price and hourly rate, were the principal causes of dissatisfaction. Camp conditions were made a part of each objection. A complaint which resulted in considerable newspaper publicity was against a fruit-drying yard at Brentwood. Investigation showed there was no well-founded reason. Another complaint was against a fruit-cutting and drying yard near Stockton. This concern does not operate a camp. Wage earnings were as low as \$1 per day, and the hourly rate corresponded.

* * *

The free state employment agencies placed 9437 men and women during July. The June total was 7998. Los Angeles leads the list of California cities with 2695; Hollister (seasonal office opened July 1, 1931), 1857; San Francisco, 1324; Oakland, 825; San Jose, 735; Fresno, 651; San Diego, 382; Berkeley, 344; Stockton, 242; Sacramento, 227; Bakersfield, 97; San Bernardino, 42; Modesto, 16 (seasonal office opened July 22, 1931). The Hollister agency placed 406 persons in July, 1930, and 1857 last month. Since July 1, 1930, down to July 31, 1931, work was found for 120,556 callers at the agencies in California. If this group had been obliged to pay a fee, per individual, a financial hardship would have been the outcome. As a matter of fact, many applicants are without funds.

* * *

The Department of Industrial Relations will be represented by Dr. Louis Bloch at the meeting to be held in the San Francisco Board of Supervisors' chambers on August 28 to consider the unemployment situation. The sponsor is the Mayors and Councilmen's Association of Northern California. The Department's fullest co-operation has been pledged.

* * *

The back wages collected for women and minors during July totaled \$1538.02. The complaints registered with the division of law enforcement were 89, and 376 payroll and sanitary inspections were made.

* * *

The complaint department of the Division of Immigration and Housing received 382 immigrant applications for advice and assistance during July. A number of these cases have been requests of indigents to be returned to the country of their birth at the expense of the United States government. The immigration service has assisted many aliens, not otherwise deportable, to leave for their own lands by this recent "removal" plan, thereby relieving local political subdivisions of expense. Such aliens are free to return to the United States, which is not the case when "deported" at government expense.

* * *

The Mexican consulate at Fresno has been active in co-operating with the county in returning to Mexico families found to be destitute. The consulate is also busy in establishing small protective commissions to advise their countrymen as to their rights and duties in California.

RESULT OF TEXTBOOK FIGHT

A total of twenty-five expert bookbinders were laid off yesterday in the state printing plant and twenty women employees of the bindery department will be out of jobs today for a month or six weeks, says the Sacramento "Union" of August 15.

Although announcement was recently made by Vierling Kersey, superintendent of public instruction, that orders for 600,000 textbooks will be placed with the state printing department for next year, none of these orders has been placed, except a comparatively small order for school geographies.

State Printer Harry Hammond was bitter in his criticism of the State Board of Education because of the unemployed conditions, which, he declared, the board has created in his department through its failure to act promptly in the matter of textbooks.

"I placed the matter before Governor Rolph today and told him the situation in my department is due to the board's failure to act. The Governor felt badly over the affair and said that he is deeply hurt to realize that so many people must be put out of work," Hammond declared.

DECLINE IN BUILDING CONTINUES

The Bureau of Labor Statistics of the United States Department of Labor received in June and July reports as to volume of employment from 4082 identical firms engaged in the building construction industry. These firms had in the twenty-five cities covered a combined employment of 55,029 for a pay period ending near July 15 as compared with 56,801 in June. This is a decrease of 3.1 per cent. The same firms had a combined pay-roll total for a week ending near July 15 of \$1,629,052 as compared with \$1,698,210 for a like period in June. This is a decrease of 4.1 per cent.

COMMUNITY CHEST DRIVE

The Community Chest will conduct its fall campaign for funds from October 26 through November 18. In changing its dates the San Francisco Chest joins the plan of the President's Emergency Committee for Employment, which seeks to mobilize the country's public and private resources for concerted action, this fall and winter in meeting the need caused by the economic depression. San Francisco's contributors will not be asked to give twice in one year, but will be asked to pledge their subscriptions during the fall campaign for the calendar year 1932.

BEER AS JOBLESS REMEDY

Legalizing the manufacture of beer would give employment to 1,250,000 persons in addition to providing a market for 80,000,000 bushels of grain annually, August A. Busch, president of Anheuser-Busch, Inc., of St. Louis, declared at his summer home at Cooperstown, N. Y. Busch reached this conclusion by applying the experience of his own company in the saloon days to the beer industry of the entire country. He said 25,000 persons were dependent on his company, which produced but 2 per cent of the beer of the United States, for a living.



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HOSIERY STRIKE LOOMS

If full-fashioned hosiery workers in Reading, Pa., and vicinity respond manfully and in sufficient numbers to the strike call set for August 24 for all mills in that area a general strike of all full-fashioned workers in the country will be called if need be to enable the Reading market to become organized.

This declaration was made to a big mass meeting of workers held in City Park, Reading. Virtually all the ranking officers of the American Federation of Full-Fashioned Hosiery Workers were present and pledged themselves to do all in their power to hold out all unionized workers in the trade in all parts of the country after September 1 when the national agreement expires, if that would be helpful.

A general strike in the industry would affect at least 60,000 workers in New York, New Jersey, New England, Wisconsin, Indiana and Pennsylvania.

Manufacturers are plainly worried as the campaign is arousing greater interest among the employees than had been considered possible under the circumstances now obtaining.

INSPECTION OF SILK MILLS

As the result of agitation by striking silk workers of Paterson, N. J., city, state and federal officials promised immediate inspection of Paterson silk mills and dye shops to determine whether laws governing health and working conditions and employment of women are being violated.

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GENERAL LABOR NEWS

Approval of the five-day working week was voted by the annual convention of the Rabbi Isaac Elchanan Theological Seminary of Yeshiva College, meeting in New York recently.

Call has been issued for the forty-seventh annual convention of the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada, to be held in Vancouver beginning September 27.

A Labor Day celebration in which 200,000 persons will participate is planned by the Chicago Federation of Labor, a feature to be a parade with 100,000 trade unionists in line.

Opposition to the railroads' proposals for a 15 per cent increase in existing freight rates was voiced recently before the Interstate Commerce Commission by a law committee representing regulatory commissions of six Western States, by the National Grange in behalf of 800,000 farmer members and by the Associated Industries, Inc., of New York.

About 10,000,000 homes in the United States, one-third of the total in the country, are equipped with radio sets, according to calculations of the Census Bureau.

Governor W. H. Murray of Oklahoma called a national unemployment conference to convene at Memphis, Tenn., on August 24. The governor stated it was understood that no question was to be discussed "except how to provide work for the unemployed, what the work shall be and where the money shall be obtained." The Memphis conference is the outgrowth of a state-wide Oklahoma unemployment conference held in Oklahoma City, which was attended by 2000 delegates. The invitations included representatives of the executives of the federal government, governors of all the states in the Mississippi Valley, all members of Congress, and one or more delegates from every congressional district and every large city.

Plans to aid 350,000 unemployed railroad workers are being prepared by a committee of the Railway Labor Executives' Association, heads of the Railroad Brotherhoods said recently at Cleveland. The relief plan will be submitted to members of the executives' association in Washington on November 2.

An influx of unemployed persons is feared by the South this winter and efforts are under way to discourage the influx into Florida, at least, according to reports received by the Department of Commerce.

The \$100,000 memorial to be erected in Washington in honor of Samuel Gompers, former president of the American Federation of Labor, will be completed with a year, William Green, president of the Federation, stated at the quarterly meeting of the Executive Council in Washington. The monument will occupy the triangular site contributed by Congress in Washington on Massachusetts avenue between Tenth and Eleventh streets. The executive council approved the plans for the memorial as prepared by Robert Aitken, New York sculptor. The memorial has also been approved by the National Commission on Fine Arts.

Hubert S. Marshall, secretary-treasurer of the International Horse Shoers' Union and member of the Ohio General Assembly, died on July 31 at his home in Cincinnati. He had been ill for some time with heart trouble. Marshall was elected president of the International Union of Journeymen Horse Shoers in 1904. He served as president for six years and was then elected secretary-treasurer, a position which he held until his death. He was born in England in 1864.

Thirty-three members of Molders' Local Union No. 5 have been locked out by the Standard Foundry of Worcester, Mass. A notice was placed on the bulletin board telling the workers to get their pay, as the foundry would be closed indefinitely.

No explanation was given. Union members have come to the conclusion that the action of the foundry was a move to place it on a non-union basis, as several non-union workers have been employed and three members of the union were told they could have their jobs back if they would give up their union membership.

Railroad labor, far from being overpaid, is actually underpaid and will resist wage reductions with all the means in its power, the Railway Labor Executives' Association declares in a statement filed with the Interstate Commerce Commission. "Railway labor has submitted its claims to arbitration after arbitration in the last five years and without exception impartial boards have found that railway labor was underpaid," the association says in its statement, which was submitted in protest against the injection of a discussion of the railroads' petition for a 15 per cent increase in freight rates.

By fall, public building projects administered by the Department of the Treasury totaling \$300,000,000 will be under contract, President Hoover said recently. The President made the statement in referring to a report of the Treasury Department on the progress in the public building program from May 15 to July 15.

The labor code passed by the Mexican Chamber of Deputies prescribes that all labor shall be "90 per cent native Mexican or naturalized Mexican of white race." The code contains a clause prohibiting foreigners from serving on the board of directors of labor syndicates. It is believed the code will pass the Senate in its present form.

AFTERMATH OF STRIKE

Taking advantage of their first opportunity to express disapproval of the activities of various county officials during the strike in the Riverside and Dan River Cotton Mills, in which 4000 members of the United Textile Workers of America were involved, the citizens of Pittsylvania county in the recent Democratic primary nominated an entirely new set of men for the offices of magistrate of Schoolfield Township, county commonwealth's attorney, and sheriff, says an I. L. N. S. dispatch from Danville, Va.

The incumbents, Magistrate R. S. Fitts, Commonwealth's Attorney P. J. Hundley, and Sheriff C. A. Murphy, defeated after having served many years in office, were all prominently identified

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with the four months' struggle waged by the mill workers against intolerable discrimination on the part of the mill management—a struggle the total cost of which, to the union, mill, state, city and county, was recently placed by a survey at \$1,756,422.75.

Squire Fitts, with a record of twenty-seven continuous years as magistrate at Schoolfield, came into the spotlight during the first few weeks of the strike, when he wired the Governor of Virginia and requested that national guardsmen be dispatched to Danville immediately.

Sheriff Murphy came in for no end of criticism during the labor battle when his forces apparently made no effort to maintain law and order at Schoolfield. Murphy protested that it would be folly to attempt to control the "situation." Later, however, under the protection of state troopers, he "kicked out" the pickets' fires and left them unprotected—a prey to the whims of Old King Winter.

Commonwealth's Attorney Hundley prosecuted numerous strikers following alleged disorders, for which they denied responsibility. He, with Sheriff Murphy, was charged with the breakdown of law and order in the county, which resulted in the sending of national guardsmen there. Hundley has held the office of county prosecutor since 1913.

Thus it seems that others besides the strikers are paying—at this late date—for the strike which held the center of attention in the South last fall and winter. It is remotely possible also that the mills may have a taste of communist-sponsored discord among their workers at some future date, and then may learn just how mild an American Federation of Labor strike is in comparison, for much communist literature is being distributed in the local textile area.

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RUN O' THE HOOK

(This department is conducted by C. M. Baker, president of San Francisco Typographical Union No. 21)

William A. Westerman, a member of Milwaukee Typographical Union, is in San Francisco attending the convention of the National Civil Service Commissioners. Mr. Westerman is representing the city of Milwaukee, he being one of the officials of that municipality.

Recently in Lowell, Mass., the final "30" was answered by a printer who became wealthy through making life easier for his fellows. Humphrey O'Sullivan, one of two brothers who at one time were employed on the Boston "Post," was the inventor of rubber heels, and through a liberal advertising policy within a short time amassed a fortune.

From the "Oregon Labor Press" it is learned that Johnnie Aughinbaugh recently passed through Portland en route to Spokane.

Secretary Michelson is in receipt of a card from Abe Reuben dated at Karluk, Alaska. "Abe" writes that he is feeling "in the pink" and says that the only thing he misses is "his little doggie."

Robert Hunt, a member of Fresno Union and a delegate to the California Conference of Typographical Unions, returned to Fresno this week. Mr. Hunt has been visiting in San Francisco for several weeks and expects to return to the bay district in the near future. Those who know "Bob" suspect that he does not particularly care for Fresno during the summer months.

Following is the Laws Committee for the Boston Convention: Chairman, Frank C. Simmons, Multnomah (Portland, Ore.) Union No. 58; Paul R. Fertig, San Diego Union No. 221; John J. Kane, New York Union No. 6; Thomas Carty, Chicago Union No. 16; Wesley L. Kester, Niagara Falls, N. Y., Union No. 233; E. B. Reichards, Jacksonville, Fla., Union No. 162; Harry Zehfuss, Pittsburgh, Pa., Union No. 7.

Indicative of the truth of the adage that "one must go away from home to get the news" is the following item from the Fresno "Labor News": "According to word received from San Francisco, their four delegates have refused any committee appointments at the I. T. U. convention so as to be able to devote their entire time to a five-day week. Besides the delegates, there is to be a lobby committee of twelve to help in this work." None of San Francisco's delegates knows from whence the Fresno "Labor News" received its information.

The following is taken from the Los Angeles "Citizen" of August 21: "A United Press dispatch from Amarilla, Texas, this week carried the following interesting item: 'It's a long way to Tipperary, but when the titles and original estate of the Duke of Wellington await one there the distance is considerably shortened. So thought James Wellington, wandering printer, who walked into the composing room of the "News-Globe" here and walked out with a title and an estate. Mr. Wellington is the son of Ormsley Augustus Wellington, who chose poverty and American freedom to the teachings of a private tutor in the Castle of Wellington, Ireland. When James visited the office here he learned his father had died last March at Shamrock, Texas. James Wellington, itinerant printer, had become Lord of Nenagh, County of Tipperary, Ireland. Lord Wellington immediately set out for Tipperary to take possession of the original estate of the Duke of Wellington, of whom he is a direct descendant.' The new duke is a well-known member of the I. T. U. He was in Los Angeles last winter working at his trade, and left on a tour about two months ago. Many will rejoice over his good fortune."

Tom Black, "delegate-at-large," left for Boston

on Thursday evening. Mr. Black expects to spend some time in Chicago and other eastern cities.

W. W. Scott in his recently published volume, "Breaks," has compiled several hundred "boners" from newspapers. The following few headlines indicate that there is many a "chuckle" to be had by a reading of the book: "Father of six places blame on wife." * * * "Two convicts evade noose, jury hung." * * * "Woman kicked by her husband said to be greatly improved." * * * "Mother of two gives mate some credit."

Call-Bulletins—By "Hoot"

"What-a-Man" Frank Bauman is now a married man, the event taking place last week. Congratulations—and cigars.

C. Johnson of the night side handles some race-track stuff which requires extra asterisks. He uses Oliver Weakley's machine. The other morning Oliver got a note from Johnson, asking him to please return the stars, as they were Johnson's private property. Oliver wondered what it was all about until he recalled that he had given the mats to the machinist with instructions to throw them in the "hell" box. Now he will have to replace them—who?

Charles Marshall is back from a trip to Old Mexico. He brought back several trinkets for the boys, "Rabbi" Ludes being one of the lucky ones.

Pat Frayne, sporting editor and handler of passes, is already being besieged for passes to the Dempsey-Baer mixup. The line forms on the right, and is already two deep. It's bigger than the football-pass queue.

"Red" Bender pulled a good one last week. He was setting some church stuff (something out of his line) when he came to one item about a class for fundamentals of the Absolute—whatever that is. At the finish the information was given that the class was free. Henry, being a wee bit Scotch, thought that must be wrong, so he put it that the class was FULL.

A serious situation arose in the composing room Saturday. By a coincidence, all the senior "straw" bosses were off, so the juniors were advanced a notch. However, these latter were all through at 3, and then it was discovered that there were no "straws" left for the late shift. Things were at a standstill till "Duck Eggs," a former jack-of-all trades, happened to drop in and volunteered to handle the situation.

Quite a commotion was raised in the room the other morning when Jim Ramsay, the "dancing master," appeared in a new pair of suspenders, the color of which was cerise—or sump'in. Jim is getting ready for a pajama dance he is going to give September 12, to which he invites the gang and their wives and sweethearts.

"Chronicle" Chapel Notes—By C. C.

"Gotta let Mussolini know about it," kept saying Don Dimartini. After questioning we found that Don had given a bear, up in Yellowstone National Park, some garlic, but said bear absolutely refused to have anything to do with it. No doubt our diplomatic corps will get busy and adjust matters. Dimartini also reports a wonderful trip to that national park.

Enrolled at the University of San Francisco is Ralph McIntosh. Ralph has ambitions to become a member of the law fraternity in this state.

We have had a lot of nervy panhandlers visit this chapel, but one came in Monday who takes the footstick. After trying to mooch two-bits from a member, his discussion led to other things. Says the moocher, "Goin' to the convention?" Replied our member: "No. Can't afford it this year." To which our visiting friend replied, "Well, I'll drive you there if you want to go!" Which, by the way, leaves the impression that the panhandling game

has its advantages: it makes you big-hearted and generous.

Alex Gross left for Boston to attend the convention as one of the local delegates. Mrs. Gross is accompanying our Alexander. They are traveling by the family carryall.

L. E. ("Pop") Fish, dean of the copy cutters on this paper, is back at his desk after spending several weeks loafing around.

Tom Boyle visited the composing room last week renewing old acquaintances. Tom is now a member of the local fire department. Call again, Tom.

MAILER NOTES

By LEROY C. SMITH

Apparently the officers of the M. T. D. U. are not meeting with much success in their efforts to secure loans from locals to appeal from the decision of Federal Judge Baltzell's dismissal of their ancillary bill of complaint. But a financial statement published in the "Journal" concerning the expenditure of the \$100,000 defense fund might possibly expedite and facilitate the negotiation of loans from locals. Even though a true statement of the expenditure of this fund would show it failed to exceed the most sanguine expectations of its promoters, it might be accepted as evidence that those who had the responsibility of disbursing this fund did the best they could for the working mailers under the most trying and extraordinary circumstances. And surely no reasonable person could ask more than that. But why go to all the trouble of requesting loans from locals? Why not proceed in accordance with the laws of the M. T. D. U. regarding revenue and funds? Article IX, Section 2, reads: "Be it further understood that should said (defense) fund fall below \$3000 through natural causes, the executive council shall have the power to order such additional assessment as needed to raise said (defense) fund to the total of \$5000." Of course, \$5000 would not likely go very far towards paying costs of the ancillary bill of complaint, or appealing the case. Very likely it would help considerably, though, for at the present time there remains but \$8.79 of the historic \$100,000 defense fund.

"For the reason that your secretary-treasurer has been out of the city," Mr. Roberts writes in the August "Journal," "no report appears in this issue, but will appear in next issue." Probably he needs an assistant secretary, as the secretary-treasurers of other international unions are frequently called out of their respective cities on duties connected with their offices, but their financial statements are published monthly as required by law. A proposition to provide the secretary-treasurer of the M. T. D. U. with additional office help might prove a profitable subject for discussion at their Boston convention. Official business should not be allowed to run behind for lack of help. While one of the campaign pledges of the McArdle party was that due and rigid economy was to be practiced by them in the conduct of their respective offices, it should not be done at the expense of permitting official business to run behind, especially when all members of the M. T. D. U. appear to be interested in monthly financial statements regarding revenue and funds.

The Toronto Mailers' Union displayed wisdom in choosing Ray B. Morrison as scribe to the "Journal."

Willis ("Bill") Claire, foreman of the Los Angeles "Examiner," was a visitor to this city last week. It was Mr. Claire's first visit here.

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BOND ISSUE PROPOSED

A comprehensive plan for meeting the unemployment crisis that confronts California during the coming winter has been proposed by State Senator Roy Fellom of San Francisco. Fellom's proposal is that a state bond issue for \$100,000,000 be submitted to the people at a special election to be called at the earliest possible date by Governor Rolph.

One-half of the \$100,000,000 would, under the terms of the initiative measure drafted by Fellom, be devoted to the elimination of dangerous railroad grade crossings, and the other half would go to the completion of county road and highway programs.

The bond issue would be retired out of a 1-cent increase in the state gasoline tax. At the present rate of increase in gasoline consumption a sufficient sum would be thus made available to retire the bonds in less than ten years.

The grade crossing fund would be made available to the railroads in the form of loans at low interest, to defray their share of the cost of grade crossing eliminations. The county highway funds would be distributed among the counties in proportion to the number of automobiles registered from each county. This is the present method of distributing road funds from the state to the counties.

In explanation of his proposal Senator Fellom says:

"This is the only plan that has been proposed for dealing with the unemployment emergency in California on a statewide basis. There have been many proposals for relief measures in the several cities, but none statewide in scope, yet we are confronted with a problem that is distinctly statewide.

"Many of the cities and counties are unable to provide funds for the emergency. The state, through an increased gasoline tax, is amply able to do so. The gas tax provides the only means immediately available for producing a sum large enough to meet the emergency. It distributes the burden of relief evenly among all the people of the state who are able to pay. Also the bond proposal would relieve thousands of farmers and small taxpayers of the burden now imposed upon them in the form of property taxes for county road work.

"Approval of the bond issue by the people would make possible the immediate employment of thousands of workers now jobless. It is in conformance with the American principle of providing work and wages instead of a 'dole.'"

Subject to the approval of the forthcoming convention, the officers of the State Federation of Labor have approved Fellom's proposal and offered to recruit corps of circulars from among the unemployed to circulate the necessary initiative petitions for a special election. The holding of such an election awaits the approval of Governor James Rolph. Many organizations favoring the bond issue proposal have sent their indorsements to the governor urging the calling of such an election at an early date. All other organizations approving the proposal are urged to send similar communications to the governor immediately in order to give evidence of the widespread popular approval of the bond issue plan.

Special Session of Legislature

Governor Rolph announced Tuesday he would call a special session of the State Legislature to consider, with other issues, means of alleviating the unemployment situation in California. This statement was made at the conclusion of a session with his executive council and after listening to State Senator Roy Fellom of San Francisco set forth a plan providing work for the unemployed with a construction program financed by a \$20,-

000,000 bond issue and 1-cent increase of the California gasoline tax.

"I am going to call the Legislature together, probably next January or February, to consider water and oil relief. To these problems I shall add unemployment," said the governor.

Unemployment Committee Appointed

The governor has appointed a commission authorized by the 1931 Legislature to study the unemployment problem. The commissioners are to serve without compensation in assembling data and formulating plans as to how the state may best cope with the unemployment situation. The members of this commission are Archbishop Hanna, chairman; O. K. Cushing, Will J. French, director of industrial relations, and Mrs. Rheba Crawford Splivalo, director of social welfare, all of San Francisco, and H. J. Bauer of Los Angeles.

THE ENGLISH CRISIS

By ROBERT WHITAKER

From the viewpoint of world labor the best news that has come from England in this decade is the downfall of the MacDonald government, as indicated in the morning paper. I say the downfall of the MacDonald government, not the downfall of the Labor government, as the capitalist press of America proclaims it.

Labor has not fallen in England. It has revolted against a timid and compromising leadership, which lacked the guts to go the whole distance of a real labor program. Whatever we may think of the English "dole,"—miserably misnamed by those who would resist any measures for labor except exploitation on the one hand, and charity on the other—England's industrial insurance, to name it properly, is the fortification behind which British labor now rallies for its defense of decent standards of living and a minimum of security for labor against unemployment and starvation. It is labor's "Thus far, and no farther!" to the British ruling and exploiting classes. And however excellent a man MacDonald may be in a personal way he has proven himself lacking in the heroic stuff English labor needs at the helm in this hour.

All history proclaims that no army has any enemy that may come against it half so much to be

feared as a timid and compromising leadership in its own ranks. English labor needs a Cromwell now, not a MacDonald. And labor the world over may well take heart, and refuse to surrender one inch of its present status, poor as that is. In the United States of America resistance to wage reduction, or any increase of the hours of labor, or any speeding up at the expense of the workers, is the reasonable and imperative program of the hour for all who have the interests of labor at heart.

Labor has not fallen in England. Labor has risen in revolt against those who would betray it into fatal recessions and irreparable compromises. Let labor everywhere take heart, and whoever comes or goes as leader let it be known that the rank and file of labor will not fall back at anybody's command. It is a time for an increase of labor's benefits, whether called wages or dole, and not for a decrease. Labor can only really stand as it holds all that it has, and demands more of that which is its due.

La Crescenta, California, August 24, 1931.

"PARDON MOONEY COMMITTEES"

An appeal to "all militant and revolutionary labor organizations and groups" to elect delegates and be represented on "Pardon Mooney Committees" that will direct the activities in the fight to secure the release of Thomas Mooney has been issued by the Tom Mooney Molders' Defense Committee over the signature of Mooney himself. The task of such committees is declared to be "to call mass meetings, distribute literature, carry on monster public demonstrations and engage in an energetic campaign that will make the ground tremble under the feet of the arrogant rulers of California."

MOVE TO ORGANIZE NURSES

Steps are being taken by the British Trades Union Congress General Council to call a conference of the unions interested in the organization of hospital workers to consider methods of organizing the nurses, a large proportion of whom are at present unorganized.

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FRIDAY, AUGUST 28, 1931

THE MOONEY RESOLUTIONS

The action of the San Francisco Labor Council at its last meeting in adopting almost unanimously the resolutions reported by its law and legislative committee on the subject of the efforts being made to secure the liberty of Mooney and Billings puts that body squarely on record in no unequivocal language. It is the voice of organized labor in San Francisco, and it uses a language which all genuine union men and women can understand and indorse.

In the first place, the Council reiterates its belief in the innocence of the imprisoned men, and pledges its powerful assistance in securing justice for them. It is not necessary, in the view of the delegates to that body, to hurl shafts of hatred, accusations of crookedness, personal vilification and slander at all who may have views not in harmony with theirs. Nor is it judicious to incur the enmity of those from whom is expected the calm consideration of their demands. There is an orderly mode of procedure provided under our constitution and laws, and the Council points out the only legal means by which the objects sought can be accomplished.

The resolutions make it clear, also, that the Council is not in sympathy with the means heretofore used ostensibly in Mooney's behalf, but in reality as part of a revolutionary propaganda. The stirring up of hatred of California and the United States in foreign lands, the attempt to boycott the Olympic Games, the advocacy of strikes and boycotts against California industries and products—these do not promise liberty for the imprisoned men, but are calculated to bring suffering and distress upon friend and foe alike should they in any measure be successful. The Council can not and announces that it will not be associated with any such program.

The San Francisco Labor Council, as a part of the labor movement represented by the American Federation of Labor, is a labor organization primarily. As such it is not interested in any of the revolutionary economic doctrines or programs which are being disseminated in this and other countries, most of which contemplate action which would destroy trades unionism. And it must be borne in mind that trades unionism is the only method by which the condition of the workers has been bettered in this or any other country.

The attitude of the Labor Council is that if organized labor is to participate as such in the efforts being made to release Mooney and Billings it will do so under the auspices of its organization, and not as an adjunct of a revolutionary political movement.

THE FIFTIETH LABOR DAY

The fiftieth anniversary of Labor Day will be celebrated on Monday, September 7, 1931. Although it has been made a legal holiday by legislative enactment or by governmental proclamation in all the states, Hawaii, Alaska, Porto Rico and the District of Columbia, there is much misinformation as to its origin. Every year many newspapers throughout the country credit the origin of Labor Day to the Knights of Labor or some individuals who were members of that order. Two years ago William Green gave the facts of the origin of Labor Day in the hope that there would be an end of the controversy.

In May, 1882, Peter J. McGuire arose in the meeting of the Central Labor Union in New York and moved that a day be set aside "as a festive day during which a parade through the streets of the city would permit public tribute to American industry." The motion was adopted and a committee was appointed to make arrangements for the first Labor Day celebration, which was held on September 5, 1882.

The second celebration was held on September 5, 1883, and in 1884 the New York Central Labor Union decided to hold the Labor Day celebration on the first Monday in September, which was September 1. The central body also urged other similar organizations to celebrate the day as "a universal holiday for workingmen."

At the convention of the American Federation of Labor in Chicago in 1884 A. C. Cameron of Typographical Union No. 16, Chicago, introduced a resolution "that the first Monday in September of each year be set apart as a laborers' national holiday, and that we recommend its observance by all wage workers, irrespective of sex, calling or nationality."

And that day has been celebrated ever since.

Mr. Green points out that perusal of the newspapers of those days revealed that not a Knight of Labor was in line and that the Knights of Labor were not mentioned, though the Knights had met in New York on September 5, 1882, the date of the first Labor Day celebration.

BREAD LINE OR "DOLE"

The term "dole" appears frequently in the news these days, and it seems as though a persistent and concerted effort is being made on the part of pseudo-economists and others to convey the impression that any manner of government aid for the unemployed must be stigmatized by a term which has become opprobrious.

This is particularly true when reference is made to the British unemployment insurance plan. Originally this was bona-fide insurance, contributed to by the employee, the employer and the government. Later when the depression struck the "tight little isle" inroads were made on the relief funds which were not intended in the original plan, and the emergency use of the funds caused a deficit, which the government was called upon to make good. Thus it lost some of the attributes of "insurance." The continued industrial distress made further inroads, and a commission is now seeking a remedy for the situation. But at best the funds are administered only partially as a "dole."

It is possible that the fight on the "dole" has been induced by the fact that employers have learned that the "dole" has been an aid in the maintenance of wage scales. There is generally a spirit of loyalty to their fellows among workers, irrespective of union affiliation. A man with a family in want is not likely to be scrupulous as to the means by which he provides them with necessities, and he is not likely to decide on no wages in preference to low wages. But with the "dole" or insurance to fall back upon he is able to resist the employer who attempts to take advantage of depression to reduce wages.

One of the "evils" cited by the propagandists

against the "dole" is that agriculturists in England have found difficulty in securing help to harvest their crops since the "dole" went into effect. Because it is notorious that farm labor in England, as elsewhere, is paid a pauper wage, this is easily understood. If unemployment insurance is to be indicted for raising the standards of farm labor it can well afford to stand trial on the charge.

A news item in an American Federation of Labor letter says that "Julius B. Baer, an authority on the organization and operation of commodity exchanges, returns to the United States with a very gloomy picture of present day conditions in Great Britain. He found British unemployed workers drawing enough unemployment insurance benefits to support themselves and their families without the odium of private or public charity. He also found the British trade unions fairly successful in holding up wages against the attacks of reactionary wage cutting employers. Confronted with these two features of industrial Great Britain, Baer declared that England is at the mercy of the 'dole' system and the labor unions, both of which, he said, are doing much to undermine the stability and future welfare of the country."

The writer adds that Baer evidently missed in England the soup kitchens and bread lines which are such common sights in New York City, where the jobless workers eke out an existence on pauper relief.

The action of the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor in indorsing the adherence to the World Court under the Root formula will be accepted with satisfaction by organized labor generally. Many objections to this course have been made, and its opponents have been able to stave off action by the Senate for years, but the people, and especially the organized workers, are interested in the endeavor to have disputes between nations settled at the council table before instead of after resort to arms. It is puerile to announce that the United States can not protect its interests before such a body as the World Court, especially with the safeguards provided by the Root formula.

The controversy as to the limitation of the activities of the Red Cross to "acts of God," such as fire, flood and earthquake, and to the catastrophes caused by war has evoked the sensible suggestion from the writer of "The Cherry Tree" column appearing in each week's Labor Clarion that it should never ask for money for other purposes. But does it do so now? John Barton Payne says not. If this be understood there need be no quarrel with the "great mother" and relief for industrial calamities must be provided in some other manner.

A news item recently stated that Senator Samuel M. Shortridge intended to reintroduce his bill excluding Filipinos from the United States next December, and that "it would contain a clause granting freedom to the islands." The senator states that he has never thought of combining the two propositions in one bill, as they should be considered separately on their merits. The Labor Clarion agrees with Senator Shortridge that the exclusion of Filipino labor would be "in the interest of our country."

The best definition of what caused the depression is that given by Chester M. Wright of the International Labor News Service. He says the depression was caused because men worked too many hours a week for wages that were too low.

The 1920 census showed that there were 104 males for each 100 females. But in 1930 the figures show the increasing percentage of women, as there are now only 102.5 males for each 100 females.

COMMENT ON THE NEWS

Walter Sherman Gifford, 46 years old, and head of "the largest corporate enterprise the world has ever seen," the American Telephone and Telegraph Company, has been appointed by President Hoover to "set up and direct such organization as may be desirable to co-operate with national, state and local agencies dealing with unemployment relief." The appointee seems to be a man of exceptional ability, which is fortunate, for he will need it all—and some luck also. President Hoover's latest relief move is believed to be intended to forestall attempts by Congress to inaugurate some form of federal relief according to one or more of the many proposals suggested by legislators and others to meet the expected increase of unemployment during the coming winter. Capitalism is on its mettle, spurred on by the significant words of such men as Daniel Willard of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, who was recently quoted as saying that "the condition in which our country finds itself at this time, with six million men out of employment, is a challenge to capitalism, which must give way to some other system unless means can speedily be devised to relieve the distress implied and insure against its recurrence." What "other system" the speaker had in mind can only be guessed at. The appointment of Gifford is President Hoover's gesture to meet a serious situation.

* * * *

In defense of George Bernard Shaw against the vitriolic attack by Winston Churchill, a writer in the "Open Forum" says: "Many of us who live in comfort at another's expense can see the injustice of a system which works that way, but Shaw has not that guilt on his conscience. All his wealth is of his own making, so his understanding of a people struggling to lift themselves out of man-made mire is not so easily explained; but since he has the vision, it is not for those who have it not to condemn." It is no more true to say of Shaw that his wealth is of his own making than it is of others who live by the profits from protected industries or from land ownership. Were it not for the liberal British copyright laws, which enable G. B. S. to collect tribute from theatergoers and the public, his wealth might be as much dependent on what his employers might wish to pay him as was that of the famous Dr. Samuel Johnson.

* * * *

The downfall of Ramsay MacDonald's Labor government and the succession of a coalition composed of the three political party leaders were brought about by the financial muddle which Great Britain found itself in as the result of several separate causes. Chief among the reasons given is that of the administration of the "dole," or unemployment insurance, which has developed a terrific deficit. The Labor members of the cabinet resigned in a body when the premier proposed the adoption of the plan outlined by a royal commission to reduce the payments to the workless 10 per cent. It was said at the time the unemployment insurance went into effect that it was the only thing that stood between Great Britain and revolution. In the present temper of the British worker it may be expected that there will be more mutterings; but he is a long suffering and conservative individual, and there is no reason to believe that he will not take another reef in his belt and settle down to the usual "muddling through" process.

* * *

In an article written for the New York "Times," discussing the five-day week and unemployment, President Green of the American Federation of Labor said: "If with all the intelligence of our leadership in industry, finance and public life we cannot prevent this national calamity, then we have failed indeed, and we can no longer blame

workingmen if they condemn the present social order and seek some other form of organization which will give honest men a chance to earn an honest living."

* * * *

Dr. George S. Counts of Columbia University, who spent several months in Russia, addressed the Institute of Politics at Williamsburg, Mass., recently. His very sympathetic presentation of the Soviet situation and program was received with enthusiasm by the audiences. Perhaps of all his statements the one shedding most light both on the German and Russian situation was his report of the remark of a German workman visiting Moscow, who said that "if it comes to war between Germany and Russia he would be on the side of Communism."

JOE PHILLIS' BOOK READY FOR PRESS

Joseph Phillis, a retired member of Typographical Union No. 21 of San Francisco, has completed a work which he has been engaged on for some years, "An Intimate History of Los Angeles," from 1885 to the present time. It comprises brief historical sketches of old-timers, men and women of achievement. The name of Mr. Phillis has been mentioned in connection with the vacancy in the office of state labor commissioner, but he is not seeking indorsements for the position, relying entirely on his qualifications.

THE CHERRY TREE

With a little hatchet the truth about many things is hewed out—sometimes profoundly, sometimes flippantly, sometimes recklessly

Goodby to the eight-hour day. We shall still have the eight-hour day in many places, probably for some time. But the eight-hour day as a goal has gone. It isn't a flag any more.

Today the battle cry is the six-hour day. But a generation ago there was plenty of eight-hour day and a whole lot of ten-hour day. Machinery compelled abandonment of the ten-hour day, just as it forced the twelve-hour day into oblivion. Those who think machinery has brought us only woe can look at that vast release from toil and laugh it off if they can. The thing that now compels the executive council of the American Federation of Labor to declare for a six-hour day is machinery.

* * *

The Council knows that the world is moving mighty fast and so it doesn't make any hard and fast rule about six hours. It declares for the six-hour day or whatever shorter length work-day is necessary to spread employment to all workers.

So, just as the eight-hour day was a passing goal, so the six-hour day is a passing goal, and mark this: We shall pass the six-hour day goal a lot faster than we passed the eight-hour day goal. The speed of all kinds of development increases as the years pass.

We move faster this year than last—a great deal faster than ten years ago. Look back; each can remember out of his own experience.

* * *

It isn't so many years ago that we saw hod carriers on every masonry construction job. There are still some hod carriers, but most of that work is done by elevators operated by well organized hoisting engineers.

So it is on every hand. The reaper was a great thing; then the binder was a great thing; but now combines operate in gangs!

Printers know the story of growing speed, too. They need but look at their surroundings and think back to apprenticeship days.

A good many printers have for some time been working less than an eight-hour day. Machinery did it.

If it were possible to obtain and maintain constant adjustment between men and machinery—

between men and their ability to produce machinery—we should at once have a marvelous civilization. That is the real goal toward which we move.

* * *

The five-day week is a horse of the same color and a fine pair of horses they make. The first suggestion of a Saturday half-holiday shocked a lot of people. But they got used to it and liked it.

Today some six millions have seven holidays a week—spreading leisure time all wrong—bunching it instead of spreading it.

Only reduced working hours and increased wages can provide the remedy for that awful bunching of free time. Organized labor's program would make real free time out of this non-working time, this unemployment.

Nobody else has offered a program that helps anything. It is about time for America to take Labor's program seriously and make it operative.

A WORK OF "SERVICE"

"Jim" Mullen, old-time printer, editor of the San Francisco Labor Clarion and chief of the state bureau of labor statistics and law enforcement, is dead. He was a well known character in the Typographical Union No. 192, in the old home town of Cedar Rapids, Iowa. He learned the printing trade there, and in later years drifted west... His life, it can be said, was a work of "Service."—Fred Cruickshank in Santa Barbara "Union Labor News."

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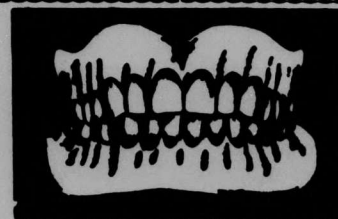
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S. F. LABOR COUNCIL

Labor Council meets every Friday at 8 p. m. at Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp streets. Secretary's office and headquarters, Room 205, Labor Temple. The Executive and Arbitration Committee meet every Monday at 7:30 p. m. Label Section meets first and third Wednesdays at 8 p. m. Headquarters phone, Market 0056.

Synopsis of Minutes of August 21, 1931

Meeting called to order at 8:15 p. m. by President D. P. Haggerty.

Roll Call of Officers—All present.

Reading Minutes—Minutes of the previous meeting approved as printed in the Labor Clarion.

Credentials—From Administrators' Federation No. 215, David P. Hardy, John P. Burnside; delegates seated.

Communications—Filed—From the University of San Francisco, thanking Council for its indorsement.

Referred to Secretary—From Textile Workers' Union, stating that the State of California is about to open bids for bleached and brown sheeting, and requesting the assistance of the Council in the matter.

Referred to Labor Clarion—From City and County of San Francisco, relative to the purchasing of supplies and information for bidders on same.

Referred to Labor Day Committee—From Painters No. 19, District Council of Painters, inclosing donations for tickets.

Requests Complied With—From the Community Chest, requesting the appointment of a committee to co-operate with the committee from the Community Chest before the various locals of this Council. From Cracker Packers No. 125, requesting permission to sell tickets for their dance next Friday evening.

Invitation from the Industrial Accident Commission to the secretary to attend its twenty-fifth anniversary dinner reunion at the Fairmont Hotel, Tuesday evening, September 1, at 6:30. On motion the invitation was accepted.

Report of Executive Committee—In the matter of Egg Inspectors' Union and its controversy with the firm of Nye & Nisson, poultry producers, neither side being present, the matter was laid over. The controversy between the Grocery Clerks and the Mission Produce Company was referred to the secretary.

The convention call of the American Federation of Labor was read, and it was decided to send a delegate. Delegate Murphy nominated Secretary John A. O'Connell, and nominations were then closed, to be re-opened next Friday evening.

Reports of Unions—Grocery Clerks—Mission Produce Company unfair; members will not work on Labor Day; are assisting in an effort to kill the sale of Modesto and Challenge butter until an adjustment has been reached. Garment Workers—Requested a further demand for their label when purchasing work clothing. Teamsters No. 85—Are still prosecuting the boycott against the Modesto and Challenge products. Culinary Workers—Foster Lunches are still unfair; look for the house card when patronizing restaurants.

Report of Law and Legislative Committee—Committee submitted a resolution in the Mooney and Billings cases as a substitute for a number of resolutions submitted for consideration by the committee, recommending that delegates to the State Federation of Labor convention be directed to introduce same at the coming convention of the State Federation. Delegate Ellisberg of Ornamental Plasterers moved that a resolution presented by himself be adopted; amendment—that Council adopt the resolution presented by the committee. Question debated, and after debate had been closed resolution submitted by the committee

was adopted. (See resolutions printed elsewhere in the Labor Clarion.)

Special Committee—On Modification of the Volstead Act, submitted a resolution, for introduction by Council's delegates to convention of the California State Federation of Labor. Resolutions were adopted. They are as follows:

"Whereas, The Volstead act, imposed upon the American people at the behest of organized and intolerant zealots, has produced political and economic chaos, and is rapidly sapping the foundations of this republic; and

"Whereas, The dire results of this legislative policy were perceived and understood by the American Federation of Labor, which as early as 1921 impressively indicated the following, each of which has since increased and intensified from year to year:

1. A general disregard for this law and its enforcement, breeding contempt for all law and defiance of orderly government.

2. The creation of an army of moonshiners, bootleggers, highjackers and racketeers, breeding uncontrollable lust for the use of force and violence.

3. An amazing growth in the traffic of narcotics and poisons, followed by increases in the number of suicides and commitments to hospitals and asylums.

4. Increase in the rate of insanity, blindness and all manner of diseases.

5. Increasing unemployment due to the closing down of industries directly or indirectly connected with the manufacture and distribution of wholesome beer.

6. A stupendous increase in taxation, national, state and municipal, on account of the cost of enforcing prohibition, coupled with loss of legitimate revenues derived from the manufacture and sale of beer.

7. A dejected and despondent citizenry, due to governmental interference with personal habits and liberty of the individual; and

"Whereas, Compelled to act by the plight of the people, Labor's National Committee for the Modification of the Volstead Act, composed of outstanding spokesmen in the cause of organized labor, has outlined a plan of campaign to restore legalized and wholesome beer, which if pressed to

success will furnish employment for 1,125,000 people, start 180,000 freight cars loading, and furnish work for thousands of idle building trades mechanics, in the reconstruction of run-down and dismantled brewing plants, thus bringing about a revival in at least 100 industries, directly or indirectly aided and stimulated into activity, and providing and opening up new sources of revenue for national, state and local governments, through the resumption of the lawful trade in beer; and

"Whereas, The removal of this legal blight will advance the cause of temperance, will invigorate and strengthen the moral fiber of our people, will restore them to cheerfulness and happiness in daily life, and will re-create respect for government and law, things so necessary to the American people in these times of depression in business and trouble of spirit; therefore, be it

"Resolved, That the California State Federation of Labor hereby records itself in favor of the modification of the Volstead act, as proposed by Labor's National Committee for the Modification of the Volstead Act, and to that end urges each city central body and each affiliated union to take active part in the campaign now being conducted by said national committee for the purpose of the passage of an act of Congress to legalize the manufacture, transportation and sale of beer."

Auditing Committee—Reported favorably on all bills and warrants were ordered drawn for same.

Receipts, \$542.67; **expenses**, \$256.67.

Council adjourned at 9:55 p. m.

Fraternally submitted.

JOHN A. O'CONNELL, Secretary.

P. S.—Members of affiliated unions are urged to demand the union label, card and button when making purchases. And to patronize the Municipal Railway whenever possible.

INTERNATIONAL BUTCHERS' UNION

H. H. Tunney, representing the International Union of Butchers, who has been in the city for some weeks, reports that he has received the charter of the new Butchers' Union, to be known as No. 115, and that steps are being taken to install the new union within a short period. Signatures for the new organization are coming in rapidly, he says.

BUILDING TRADES COUNCIL

Business Agent Nicholas reported at the regular weekly meeting of the San Francisco Building Trades Council on Thursday, August 20, that laborers were performing the work of roofers on the waterfront and recommended that the secretary communicate with the Harbor Commissioners. He also reported that a complaint of the hod carriers that they were being paid less than the scale was being investigated by the city authorities.

Delegates D. J. Cavanaugh, Harry Hall and Frank Halvin were appointed a committee to familiarize themselves with the Community Chest and to co-operate in the drive for funds.

The State Building Trades Council reported that a settlement of the controversy with the Fox West Coast Theaters had been made and recommended that the name of the concern be removed from the "We Don't Patronize" list. The request was complied with.

Resolutions expressing "heartfelt regret at the death of our friend and counselor," Alexander L. O'Grady, "who for many years defended the rights of organized labor," were adopted by a rising vote.

Reference to a recent discussion in the San Francisco Labor Council brought forth a definition of the term "social engineer" from the delegate of Plasterers' Union No. 460.

Buy union-made goods and give employment to union men and women.

WE DON'T PATRONIZE LIST

The concerns named below are on the "We Don't Patronize List" of the San Francisco Labor Council. Members of Labor Unions and sympathizers are requested to cut this out and post it.

American Tobacco Company.
Austin's Shoe Stores.
Block, J., Butcher, 1351 Taraval.
Bella Roma Cigar Co.
Co-Op Manufacturing Company.
Clinton Cafeterias.
Domestic Hand Laundry, 218 Ellis.
Ernest J. Sultan Mfg. Co.
E. Goss & Co., Cigar Mfg., 113 Front.
Foster's Lunches.
Goldstone Bros., manufacturers of Dreadnaught and Bodyguard Overalls.
"Grizzly Bear," organ of N. S. G. W.
Hollywood Dry Corporation and its Products.
Koffee Kup, 5424 Geary.
Kress, S. H., Stores.
Manning's, Inc., Coffee and Sandwich Shops.
Market Street R. R.
Mann Manufacturing Company, Berkeley.
Milk Producers' Assn. of Central California.
Producers of "Modesto" and "Challenge" Butter.
National Biscuit Co., Chicago, products.
Purity Chain Stores.
Steinberg's Shoe Store, 2650 Mission.
Steinberg's Shoe Store, 1600 Fillmore.
The Mutual Stores Co.
Torino Bakery, 2823 Twenty-third.
Traung Label & Litho Co.
Union Furniture Co., 2075 Mission.
All Barber Shops open on Sunday are unfair.

LABOR DAY PROGRAM

The General Labor Day Committee of the San Francisco Labor Council and the San Francisco Building Trades Council is rapidly putting the finishing touches to the program of the Labor Day barbecue and picnic to be held at California Park, Marin County, on Monday, September 7—the fiftieth anniversary of that holiday observed by the American Federation of Labor and its affiliated unions.

At the meeting held on Saturday, August 22, sub-committees reported the completion of details of several of the important features. Scores of useful articles have been secured to serve as gate prizes; trophies and valuable articles of utility have been procured for the elaborate program of sports, which are to be under the supervision of the Amateur Athletic Association; John O'Connell has made arrangements for the barbecue of about a ton of meat and the baking of several hundred dozens of rolls for sandwiches. Arrangements for the music have been perfected, and those who dance may do so to their hearts' content; and Bill McCabe, as floor manager, will guarantee a good time for all who enjoy this diversion.

The kiddies have been the object of much attention by the committee, and there is talk of free rides on a merry-go-round, lots of candy, races for boys and girls, and hilarious contests in which youngsters find so much delight.

A special train service has been arranged to the park, the schedule of which will be announced next week. Admission to the park will be 50 cents for men, and the women and children of the family will be admitted free.

Many of the unions have taken sufficient tickets for all of their members who will be able to attend. Several have not yet attended to this detail, and are urged to do so at once.

An interesting feature of the Labor Day celebration will be a little ceremony in connection with the burning of the mortgage (or redeemed bonds) on the Labor Temple. Members of the Labor Council and affiliated unions are not a little proud of the realization of an ambition to own a building to be used as headquarters, and are elated at the accomplishment of that object. John P. McLaughlin is scheduled to deliver the address in connection with this feature.

Another meeting of the General Labor Day Committee will be held tomorrow night, Saturday, August 29, at 8:15. All members of the committee are urged to be present. Delegates to the two Councils are also cordially invited to be present and participate.

NEW MARINE ENGINEERS' LOCAL

A new local of the Marine Engineers, including both steam and Diesel engineers, has been formed in the port of San Francisco, and a charter has been issued by the National Association of Marine Engineers' Beneficial Association and forwarded to San Francisco by President Sheplar from Washington. Local No. 49 turned in its charter. This action brings to a close the recent controversy between the National Association of Marine Engineers' Beneficial Association and Marine Engineers' Local No. 35. Entry of judgment was finally made, declaring forfeited the charter of Local No. 35.

The controversy grew out of a refusal of Local No. 35 to transfer Diesel engineers to the Diesel branch of the Marine Engineers, in direct defiance of an order to this effect issued by the National Association. No. 35 was organized for steam engineers exclusively, and in refusing to confine its membership to these employees it came into conflict with the Diesel engineers' local. The National Association upon being called in to settle the dispute ordered the charter of the disobedient local forfeited. A restraining order was then issued by

the local to prevent the National Association from obtaining the charter. The National Association answered this challenge by having the local restrained from transferring any of its property. It was following this move that Local No. 35 agreed to surrender its charter and judgment was entered to that effect.

Under the decree the old local is not allowed to use any name which might mislead a person into thinking that it had any connection with the National Association of Marine Engineers. The title of Marine Engineers' Association of the Pacific has been protested and the National Association is prepared to take legal action if necessary to prevent misrepresentation. (Signed)

CALIFORNIA MARINE COUNCIL.

INFORMATION FOR BIDDERS

"The General Conditions, Instructions and Information for Bidders" issued by the Bureau of Supplies of the City and County of San Francisco under recent date shows compliance with the new ordinances in the matter of "highest general prevailing rate of wages" and the employment of citizens only on public work. The new section of the "General Conditions," etc., section 27, is as follows:

Hours, Wages and Employment

"The attention of the contractor is hereby directed to certain provisions relative to the hours of labor and wages that shall be paid, and conditions of employment, as set forth in Ordinance No. 8995, New Series, which is hereby referred to and made a part of these specifications, and also to those certain provisions of the Charter of the City and County relative to conditions of employment, etc., which likewise are referred to and made a part hereof. Generally these provide that in the performance of any work provided for in the specifications or incident thereto, eight (8) hours shall be the maximum hours of labor on any calendar day for each person in the performance of said work.

"The compensation that shall be paid to the persons employed in the performance of the work shall be not less than the highest general prevailing rate of wages as paid in private employment as may be determined by the Civil Service Commission of the City and County of San Francisco and approved by the Board of Supervisors of the City and County of San Francisco, provided, however, that the minimum wage for persons so employed shall be not less than three (3) dollars per day.

"Any person performing any work under these specifications and contracts shall be a citizen of the United States, or shall have declared his intentions of becoming one, and shall be at the time of such employment, and for at least one year prior thereto shall have been, resident of the City and County of San Francisco, provided that this condition shall not apply where residents of San Francisco, properly qualified to perform the work under these specifications, fail to apply therefor

"The contractor shall keep full and complete records of all persons employed in the performance of said work, showing the name, place of residence, and compensation paid to each person employed during said work and said record shall at all times be open to inspection of the representative of the Board of Public Works.

"These provisions shall apply to all persons performing labor in the execution of the contract, whether employed by the contractor directly, or as sub-contractors, or as employees of sub-contractors, or under any other arrangement; and shall apply also to persons performing labor in the commissary or other auxiliary department of labor conducted in the course of the execution of the contract."

ROCKY MOUNTAIN FUEL CO. FAIR

In a communication to the San Francisco Labor Council from Organized Labor's Central Coal Committee, Denver, Colo., attention is called to the fight being made by Josephine Roche and the Rocky Mountain Fuel Company in Colorado to stem the tide of wage cutting in the coal mining industry. "This union company," says the circular, "operates six mines, all under union contract and paying a basic day wage of \$7, the second highest in the nation. It is the only company under union contract, and every effort is being put forth by the non-union coal operators to break this contract and put them out of business." The committee states that it does not wish to detract from the appeal of the Wyoming union coal miners for the use of their product by Californians. "We merely call attention to the fact that union-mined coal from the mines of the Rocky Mountain Fuel Company is being shipped into California," it continues, and is being handled by the White Company, Clayton and Page streets. It is known as "Baldwin" coal.

DEATHS IN UNION RANKS

John Copp, a member of Waiters' Union No. 30, passed away in Reno, Nev., recently; another member of the Waiters' Union, Rudolf Hedels, died at the San Francisco Hospital last week; John W. Tonkin, a member of Machinists' Union No. 68, also died during the week.

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AFTER TWENTY YEARS

California's workmen's compensation act came into existence on September 1, 1911. The staffs of the Industrial Accident Commission and of the State Compensation Insurance Fund intend celebrating the close of the two decades with a dinner reunion on the evening of September 1 at the Fairmont Hotel in San Francisco. It is expected that the three first commissioners will be present: A. J. Pillsbury, Will J. French and Willis I. Morrison.

Time flies swiftly. It does not seem twenty years ago since heated debates took place as to whether compensation and medical care should be given injured workers, or some financial provision made for the dependents of those killed. The then new principle in legislation, that the human cost in industry was just as worthy of consideration as the other costs of doing business, is now firmly established. Today there is no organized opposition to workmen's compensation, and the distribution of the financial obligation by means of insurance enables employers to escape heavy individual payments. The changes that will come with the years will improve the law, and it is more and more recognized that the men and women who give so much to industry (occasionally their lives) are entitled to a status far superior to that given to machinery, or raw material, or any of the other elements that enter into the manufacturing processes.

The Industrial Accident Commission is preparing statistical information for early release. It will show that the industrial deaths and the permanent injuries have remained fairly stationary from 1914 down to date. Several of the recent years have reduced totals when compared to the earlier figures. If this told the whole story it would not be comforting, but it must be remembered that the population of California has more than doubled during the last twenty years, and this means that the heavy casualties have been cut about one-half. This of itself illustrates the values of preventing

accidents, even though temporary injuries increase as there are additional workers each year.—Department of Industrial Relations Bulletin.

SAN JOAQUIN PROTESTS

Declaring that the American people have been shocked "by the recent revelation of working conditions at Boulder Dam," where workers went on strike in protest against a low wage and other intolerable conditions, with a resultant arbitrary shut-down which threw nearly an additional thousand men out of work, the Central Labor Council of San Joaquin County has issued a strong statement, coupled with a three-fold resolution, which demands that Washington take immediate cognizance of this scandalous situation; that construction of this great irrigation and power project be taken out of the hands of arrogant private capital, and that the work be carried on by the national government itself.

FURUSETH IN NORTHWEST

Andrew Furuseth, international president of the Sailors' Union, who is touring the Northwest in the interest of his organization, will be in Portland next Monday evening and has been invited by the officers of the Central Trades Council to give the delegates a talk on present-day problems of the organized workers. Mr. Furuseth is recognized as one of the world's foremost authorities on labor and economic problems and is a capable and entertaining speaker.—Oregon "Labor Press."

FAGEOL MOTOR STRIKE

The Fageol Motor Company is making desperate efforts to get men to take the place of the locked-out members of Sheet Metal Workers' Local No. 216 for its Oakland plant. According to reports brought into headquarters, the quality of men going to work in the plant is very much below par; they are making a bad mess of the high-class sheet metal work that has heretofore been the standard of this company.

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Directory of Unions Affiliated With San Francisco Labor Council

(Please notify Labor Clarion of any change)

Alaska Fishermen—Meet Fridays during February March, April and October, 49 Clay.
Asphalt Workers—Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays at Labor Temple.
Amalgamated Sheet Metal Workers No. 104—Meet Fridays, 224 Guerrero.
Auto Mechanics No. 1305—Meet Wednesdays, 8 p. m., 108 Valencia.
Auto & Carriage Painters No. 1073, 200 Guerrero.
Baggage Messengers—Meet 2nd Monday, 60 Market. Sec., Robt. Berry, 1059 56th St., Oakland.
Bakers No. 24—Meet 1st and 3rd Saturdays, at Labor Temple.
Bakery Wagon Drivers—Meet 2nd and 4th Saturdays, 112 Valencia.
Barbers No. 118—Meet 1st and 3rd Mondays, 112 Valencia.
Bill Posters No. 41—Meet 4th Monday, Shakespeare Hall, 15th and Mission.
Blacksmiths and Helpers—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Boilermakers No. 6—Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple.
Bookbinders—Office, Room 804, 693 Mission. Meet 3rd Friday, Labor Temple.
Bottlers No. 293—Meet 3rd Tues., Labor Temple.
Boxmakers and Sawyers—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Brewery Drivers—Meet 3rd Tuesday, Labor Temple.
Brewery Workmen No. 7—Meet 3rd Thursday, Labor Temple.
Bridge and Structural Iron Workers No. 377—200 Guerrero.
Carpenters No. 483—Meets Mondays, 112 Valencia.
Cemetery Workers—Meets 1st and 3rd Saturdays, Labor Temple.
Cigarmakers—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, 143 Albion.
Chauffeurs—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays at 112 Valencia.
Cleaners, Dyers and Pressers No. 17960—Office, 710 Grant Building.
Commercial Telegraphers—420 Clunie Bldg.
Capmakers No. 9—D. Feldman, 725 Grove St., San Francisco.
Cooks No. 44—Meet 1st Thursdays, 2:30 p. m.; 3rd Thursdays at 8:30 p. m.—1164 Market.

Coopers No. 65—Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays at Labor Temple.
Cracker Bakers No. 125—Meet 3rd Monday, Labor Temple.
Cracker Packers' Auxiliary—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Dredgemen 45-C—268 Market.
Elevator Constructors No. 8—Meet 1st and 3rd Fridays, 200 Guerrero.
Electrical Workers No. 151—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, 112 Valencia.
Electrical Workers No. 6—Meet Wednesdays, 200 Guerrero.
Electrical Workers No. 537, C. J. Spillers.
Egg Inspectors—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays at Labor Temple.
Federal Employees No. 1—Office, 746 Pacific Bldg. Meet 1st Tuesday, 414 Mason.
Federation of Teachers No. 61—Meet 2nd Monday, Room 227, City Hall.
Ferryboatmen's Union—Ferry Building.
Garage Employees—Meet 2nd Tuesdays, at Labor Temple.
Garment Cutters No. 45—Meet 2nd and 4th Fridays, Labor Temple.
Garment Workers No. 131—Meet 1st Thursday at 515 p. m.; 3rd Thursday, 8 p. m., Labor Temple.
Glove Workers—Meet 1st Tuesday, Labor Temple.
Grocery Clerks—Meet 1st Thursday, Labor Temple.
Hatters No. 23—Sec., Jonas Grace, 178 Flood Av.
Hoisting Engineers No. 59—Meet Mondays, at 206 Guerrero.
Ice Drivers—Sec., V. Hummel, 3532 Anza. Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Janitors No. 9—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays at Labor Temple.
Ladies' Garment Workers No. 8—830 Market.
Laundry Drivers—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Laundry Workers No. 26—Meet 1st and 3rd Mondays, Labor Temple.
Letter Carriers—Sec., Thomas P. Tierney, 635a Castro. Meet 1st Saturday, 414 Mason.
Lithographers No. 17—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays—273 Golden Gate avenue.
Machinists No. 68—Meet Wednesdays, at Labor Temple.

Mallers No. 18—Meet 3rd Sundays, Labor Temple.
Secretary, A. F. O'Neill, 771 17th avenue.
Marine Diesel Engineers No. 49—Ferry Building.
Material Teamsters No. 216—Meet Wednesdays, 200 Guerrero.
Masters, Mates and Pilots No. 40—Geo. M. Fouratt, Room 21, Ferry Bldg.
Masters, Mates & Pilots No. 89—Bulkhead No. 7.
Metal Polishers—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Milk Wagon Drivers—Meet Wednesdays, at Labor Temple.
Miscellaneous Employees No. 110—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, 131 Eighth.
Molders No. 164—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Molders' Auxiliary—Meet 1st Friday.
Moving Picture Operators—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, 230 Jones.
Municipal Cribbers No. 534—200 Guerrero.
Musicians No. 6—Meet 2nd Thursday; Executive Board, Tuesday, 230 Jones.
Office Employees—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Ornamental Plasterers No. 460—Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, 200 Guerrero.
Painters No. 19—Meet Mondays, 200 Guerrero.
Patternmakers—Meet 2nd and 4th Fridays, Labor Temple.
Paste Makers No. 10567—Meet last Saturday of month, 441 Broadway.
Photo Engravers—Meet 1st Friday, 150 Golden Gate avenue.
Plumbers No. 442—200 Guerrero.
Post Office Clerks—Meet 4th Thursday, at Labor Temple.
Post Office Laborers—Sec., W. T. Colbert, 278 Lexington.
Printing Pressmen—Office, 630 Sacramento St. Meets 2nd Monday, Labor Temple.
Professional Embalmers—Sec., Geo. Monahan, 765 Page.
Retail Cleaners and Dyers—Moe Davis, Secretary, 682 Third Street.
Retail Shoe Salesmen No. 410—Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, 273 Golden Gate Avenue.
Retail Delivery Drivers—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Sailors' Union of the Pacific—Meets Mondays, 59 Clay.

Sailmakers—Sec., Horace Kelly, 2558 29th Ave. Meet 1st Thursday, Labor Temple.
Stationary Engineers No. 64—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, 200 Guerrero.
Stationary Firemen—Meet 1st Tuesdays, at Labor Temple.
Steam Fitters No. 590—Meet 1st and 3rd Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Steam Shovel Men No. 45—Meet 1st Saturday, 268 Market.
Stereotypers and Electrotypers—Meet 3rd Sunday, Labor Temple.
Store Mounters No. 61—Sec., Manuel De Salles, R. F. D. 7, Niles, Calif.
Store Mounters No. 62—J. J. Kerlin, 1534 29th Ave., Oakland, Calif.
Street Carmen, Division 518—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Tailors No. 80—Office, Room 411, 163 Sutter.
Teamsters No. 85—Meet Thursdays, 536 Bryant.
Technical Engineers No. 11—John Coughlan, 70 Lennox Way.
Theatrical Stage Employees—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, 230 Jones.
Theatrical Wardrobe Attendants—Sec., Norah Alden, 288 9th.
Trackmen—Meet 4th Tuesday, Labor Temple.
Trade Union Promotional League (Label Section)—Meets 1st and 3rd Wednesdays, Labor Temple Market 7560.
Tunnel and Aqueduct Workers—P. O. Box 934, Livermore, Calif.
Typographical No. 21—Office, 16 First St. Meet 3rd Sunday, Labor Temple.
United Laborers No. 1—Meet Tuesdays, at 200 Guerrero.
Upholsterers No. 28—Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Watchmen No. 15589—Sec., E. Counihan, 106 Rosworth.
Waiters No. 30—Meet Wednesdays 3 p. m., 1256 Market.
Waitresses No. 48—Meet 2nd Wednesday at 8 p. m., 4th Wednesday at 3 p. m., at 1171 Market.
Water Workers—Sec., Thomas Dowd, 214 27th St. Meet 1st and 3rd Mondays, Labor Temple.
Web Pressmen—Meet 4th Sunday Labor Temple.
Window Cleaners No. 44—1075 Mission.